

# The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JULY 11, 1907.

NUMBER 35.

## NOT THE RIGHT KIND.

Something Wrong with Hen Tibbles' Quality of Pluck.  
"You needn't tell me that pluck always wins out," said Uncle Josh. "There's Hen Tibbles. Look at him. Ain't a pluckier man than him round here—and yet what has he got to show for it? Pluck? Why, when he gets started on a thing he never lets up. "The other day I was over to his place when one of the cows got into his corn patch and commenced eating and stamping down corn."

"Consarnit, says Hen, 'I'm just goin' to stay here and see how long it'll be before she gets all she wants and goes out the way she got in.'

"Then he sat, hour after hour, never letting up, nor showing any signs of giving in to her—and after a while she saw she'd met her match and began to weaken."

"She et all she could hold and then she tramped down pretty nigh half an acre more, but still he sat there."

"It come to be dusty, and still Hen was standing by. Then the old cow saw it wasn't any use for her to try to make on that site was plucky as he was. She gave in completely—went back to the pasture, laid down, bloated up and died."

"Hen's been waiting weeks now for his potatoes to dry themselves, and he says if they can stand it he can."

"Pluck! He's got enough for ten men. But somehow, with all his pluck, he ain't ever caught on—'s ye might say. He ain't got ahead. So's I'm tellin' ye, there's something more'n jes' pluck needed for a man to get ahead in this world."

## COULD NOT BE HOARDED.

Scotsman Forced to Get His Whisky in Retail Lots.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, of the board of governors of New York's woman's club, the Colony, was discussing the question of the club's liquor license.

"It is rather a matter of indifference to us," she said, "whether we get a license or not. Women, you know, are not given to drinking. They are too careful of their appearance. They desire to remain slim and fresh, and wine, as you know, tends to make us coarse and stale and fat."

"So, if we had a license, I think we should sell little. It would not be with us as with a farmer I once met in Scotland."

"Traveling in the Scottish Highlands one summer, I stopped at a farmhouse for a cup of milk, and the view from the door was so lovely that I said to the farmer:

"Ah, what a superb place to live in!"

"On, ay," he answered, in conventional Scots, "it's a' rleit; but hoo wad ye like, ma'am, to hae to walk fifteen miles like time ye wanted a' bit glass o' whisky?"

"Oh, well," said I, "why don't you get a dem John o' whisky and keep it in the house?"

"He shook his head sadly.

"Whisky," he said, "won't keep."

The Way with Poets.

The ethereal being with the unshorn locks was shown into the editorial sanctum.

"I have written a poem on the dog," he said.

"Whose dog?" demanded the editor, fiercely.

"It is not on any particular dog," faltered the poet.

"Do you mean to say that you took advantage of the dog because it was not particular and wrote your poem on it?"

"I am afraid that you do not understand me. I was inspired by the dog's fidelity."

"If the dog was faithful, why should you hurt its feelings by writing a poem on it? Did you have the poor brute shaved and tattoo the verses on its back, or did you brand them on? Perhaps you?"

But the poet had fled!—Pearson's Weekly.

What Bread is Made Of.

The schoolmistress had been attempting in vain by means of a lengthy lecture to make her scholars grasp the names of the various ingredients that go toward the making of a loaf of bread.

At length she sent one of the children to the village baker to fetch a loaf, and on its arrival she held it up and began once more to describe its manufacture.

Then, after half an hour's earnest talk, she ventured to question them on the subject.

"Charley," she said to the boy nearest her, "tell me what bread is made of."

The boy instantly obliged.

"Please, miss," he answered, eager.

"holes and crumbs!"

Funny.

She—What are you thinking about? He—Nothing.

She—Nonsense! One can't think of nothing. Tell me what you were thinking about?

He (impatiently)—Oh, I was thinking about the same thing you were.

She (blushing furiously)—Oh, how awful!—Translated for Tales from Le Rire.

An Improved Version.

Beautiful Lotta Gode—looked down at the ear wistfully.

"Ode," she said, "would you care if I let the Muhan to omit the word 'obey' from the ceremony to-morrow?"

"Why, not at all," said Lord Muhan.

acres. "Just tell him to make it 'love, honor and support'!"

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## JILTED BOYS JOIN ARMY.

Cupid Said to Make Effective Recruiting Officer.

amination, and all from boys under "The love affairs of the very young men of Kansas City must be in a degree of a state," said Lieut. Roger O. Mason, recruiting officer. "To-day we have had 12 applications for enlistment, eight passing the physical exam who could not get the consent of their parents to join the army. That indicates that 12 young men who had

affection, and all from boys under

the age of 18, are looking for lives of adventure and danger to make them forget their troubles, and incidentally to make the young women feel sorry when they

see the brave heroes they have

scorned marching jauntily, clad in blue uniforms and brass buttons, while all the girls look on lost in admiration.

"Experience has shown that the main reason young men of good families find for wishing to enlist in the army is because of affairs of the heart which have turned out badly. Occasionally a boy has a wish for what he believes will be a career full of excitement or a boy's natural wish to be a soldier makes the young men who are under age enlist, but usually it is the heartache,"—Kansas City Journal.

IN THE NATURE OF PICKUP.

Woman Wanted the Express Charges Saved to Store.

A young woman entered a store in Washington and bought a smoking jacket. "Of course you will pay the express charges on this for me?" she said with a winning smile.

"Certainly, madam," replied the clerk. "We will pay express anywhere within 100 miles."

"What will the express charge be to Blankville, W. Va.?" she asked.

"Never mind how much it will be," said the clerk. "Whatever it may be, the amount will be paid."

"But I want to know the cost," she persisted.

"I would have to phone the express company to get it. Why are you so anxious?"

"Because I am going to Blankville and I will carry the package out there myself and deliver it. I want you to deduct from the price of it the amount you would have to pay the express company." And then with the sweetest of smiles she added, "Remember the saying of the good old woman, 'Let nothing go to waste.'

King Alfonso's Full Title.

King Alfonso XIII. is said to be the only man who was ever born a king.

A posthumous son of Alfonso XIII., who died in November, 1885, was born in May of the following year and was

immediately proclaimed king under the regency of his mother, who was an imperial princess of the house of Austria. He was the third child of his parents, the two infants, Mercedes and Marie-Therese, having been born in 1880 and 1882, respectively.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

GRANVILLE PARKER, Proprietor.

# STRANGE NEW FISH THROUGH THE DRAINAGE CANAL

NATURE'S LAWS DIVERSIFIED BY MINGLING OF WATERS OF LAKE AND RIVER

Rewrite the Ichthyology of America. Insert under the headings denoting the different species many new varieties known to former piscatorial lore, add new subgenera and change the formation of varieties. For a great transformation in the fifth class of vertebrate animals has resulted from the digging of the Chicago drainage canal and the commingling of the lake's waters with those of the rivers. The digging of the channel across the great divide that once separated Lake Michigan from the Mississippi Valley has let the lake fish into the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. The seeming unnatural commingling of waters has produced fishes that seem unnatural—that is, when compared to our present standards. New forms, new varieties, new types have appeared, differing in color, habits and general description from any other known to the American pisciculturist. Coexisting with the appearance of the new kinds of fishes there is noted a most remarkable increase generally in the number of the finny inhabitants of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The Des Plaines River fairly swarms with fishes and fishermen are reaping a harvest such as their fondest fancy never pictured in former times. All along the canal, and the Chicago River, and far down the Illinois River, the same conditions are noted to a greater or less extent. Ichthyologists have marvelled at the seeming phenomena, and from all sections of the country scientists are coming to study the conditions to make note of the new forms and record them in the new history of American fishes, which now must undergo a complete revision. True, many dead fishes have appeared in the rivers, but all such show marks of violence and no evidence of disease. It is evident that a great warfare is going on among them over which families and species shall have the best right to make the river their future home.

With the increase in the number of the river fishes, there appears to be a corresponding increase in the number of Lake Michigan fishes. At least, all the lake fishermen are complaining and the assertion is freely made that the lake's finny tribe are being emptied through the canal into the rivers beyond the Chicago divide. Formerly this divide formed a wall thirty miles wide between the lake and the river fishes, and the types inhabiting the two waters, generally speaking, were entirely separated and distinct. But when the canal was dug across the divide, and the Chicago River was turned upside down, and instead of flowing into the lake was made to become an outlet of the lake and empty the lake's waters into the canal and thence into the Des Plaines and on into the Mississippi River near St. Louis, the lake's fishes have gone with the outflowing waters into the rivers, there to join the river fishes and compete with them in the struggle for existence. Thousands of these fishes, while being hurried on with the current, have been noted with the naked eye by boatmen and people standing on the banks of the river and canal. Sometimes the water seemed to be fairly alive with them and fishermen, unable to resist the temptation, have defied the law, and, in acts, have scalped them to the shore in wagon loads. Lake trout and perch, never before caught outside of the lakes, have been brought to shore by thousands all along the canal and the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers. Lake herring, cisco graying, chubs, lake trout, white fish and numerous other fishes, heretofore regarded as exclusive inhabitants of the great lakes, now swarm in the waters beyond the Chicago divide. White bass, pickerel, and muscalonge have been found in goodly numbers, and two specimens of the Michigan graying, heretofore found only in Lake Michigan and in the waters of Michigan State, have been caught.

Once they have crossed the bear-trap dam at Lockport, there is no way for any of these great swarms of fish to return to Lake Michigan, and they must make their home in the rivers beyond and fight for supremacy with the old inhabitants of these waters. It is probable that the conflict which will result in the survival of the fittest, will cause a weeding out of many of the types now abounding, and some of the river fish will undoubtedly become annihilated. Indications are, however, that the general result will be most beneficial to the lake fisheries. The invasion of new blood into the old river stock already seems to have added new life to the waters, and hence, while the fishes are fighting for supremacy, they are multiplying enormously, and the splendid specimens of all the varieties this season show that the health and general physical condition have been greatly improved. The fish feed upon each other, and it appears that none of the deaths have resulted from other causes than violence. The season has afforded unprecedented sport for those searching for game fish. Old-time sportsmen have turned their attention from the northern lakes to the Illinois rivers and neighboring lakes. For the small lakes all along the rivers show the same wonderful increase in piscatorial population.

Complaints of the alleged effects on Lake Michigan fisheries at first were ridiculed by the drainage canal trustees, but they have become so numerous that state officials have been forced to consider the possibility of them. The river's share in Lake Michigan's loss, it is determined, and how to prevent the exodus of fish, is the problem that the sanit-

her ability to turn off sewing, she used to say:

"That's because I know how to sew. I know how because I was taught skilful hands, even better than many hands, make light work!"—Youth's Companion.

## HOW TO GROW HAIR

Former Naval Surgeon Has Novel Plan to Rethesize Bald Pates. Breath the properly, and you'll never be bald. If you're already partially bald, breath properly and your hair will start "coming in" again. This is the boiled-down advice of Dr. Delos L. Parker, former United States naval surgeon.

Parker came to the above conclusion by a series of experiments. He impaled a quantity of expired breath in a jar containing a few drops of water, and kept it in a warm room. A week or ten days later he injected a quantity of the liquid left in the bottom of the jar into a pigeon and awaited development. Presently the pigeon's feathers began to fall out. He continued the injections regularly, and within a few days the bird's coat had entirely disappeared. When the injections were

discontinued the pigeon regained its coat. The experiments were repeated with dogs and bens, and the results were the same.

Dr. Parker reached the conclusion that expired air, remaining in a man's lungs long enough for the decomposition of the organic matter to take place, resulted in the formation of a poison which affected the roots of the hair and caused it to fall out. Deep breathing expels the air and with it the poison.

The doctor secured a number of partially bald men and got them to breathe by proper methods. In a few days the dandruff, which is invariably an accompaniment to baldness, ceased, and the hair stopped falling out and a new growth started. In six weeks the improvement was very noticeable.

Thousands of girls marry and set up housekeeping whose experience in cooking consists in making "fudge" and concocting a Welsh rabbit or a chafing-dish—pleasant eating in their place, but inadequate for the daily food of a hard-working husband.

So, also, the girl is supposed to know by instinct how to mend and sew. A certain young wife became on her marriage the stepmother of three small children. The first week's mending basket was a revelation to her of her own helplessness.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with 'copperplaster,'" she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do."

Two generations ago in a famous school for girls in an Eastern city serving as an important part of the curriculum. The first task of a new student was the "making of a shirt for father or brother. Every stitch in that shirt was set by a thread. If a seam had to be ripped a dozen times, it must be fit for the closest inspection. This zeal on the part of the school was sometimes exceeded in the home.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with 'copperplaster,'" she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do."

A bad effect of leg exercises exclusively is that they draw a major part of the blood, rich in oxygen, to the lower limbs, whereas if vigorous arm and trunk exercises were executed, besides the leg exercises, much blood would be attracted also to the upper parts which would then be oxidized to the best advantage, their lost fat being, at the same time, replaced by solid tissue, and hence having little tendency to reform. Running, therefore, should exercise though it is, should be supplemented by vigorous "upper" exercises. By vigorous upper exercises I do not mean calisthenics nor any kind of so-called light exercises; I mean reasonably hard work.

Why They Argue. "Some big-voiced men," said Uncle Eben, "gets into arguments 'cause they ain't got time to go to a ball game and do-de-hollerin' in de regular way."

Washington Star.

What a slovenly old world this would be if vanity were eliminated therefrom.

## THE SAME OLD STORE.



## Political Comment.

### What the Tariff is Doing.

Do you remember how English statesmen favored the Southern Confederacy when those States were in rebellion against the government to break up the Union? Do you know why England felt so much sympathy for the Confederacy?

The Northern States were for a protective tariff and for building up American industries. The Southern States were for free trade. All they wished was to develop their agricultural resources by means of slave labor, sell the surplus abroad, and import their manufactures. There is where England's sympathy found such deep root.

The cotton industry of England depended largely on the success of the American rebellion.

When the rebellion broke out the cotton crop amounted to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales. It now amounts to 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales. In 1860 we were spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the South.

Year by year since the close of the war, under Republican tariff politics, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal in thirty years before.

In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The South which when the war broke out had no cotton factories now has many. We are using a very large portion of our raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year 1860 amounted to \$14,500,000 and the exports decreased \$13,500,000.

Cotton manufacturers are worth more than twice as much as the raw material!

Think of that! We kept at

home \$13,500,000 worth of our crop more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about \$30,000,000.

We sent abroad the money this made and bought raw cotton with it, which again was worth \$30,000,000. That is what the Dixie tariff added to our wealth, in one year in one industry.

Under a free-trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would nearly all go abroad to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own material.

We were all free-traders and sold our raw cotton to go abroad we would

get at this prices now ruling \$500,000,000. But to get back the goods made if we needed them, we would pay \$1,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people?

This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls "the goblet tariff." If it robs any people it is the foreigners whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do ourselves—Los Angeles Times.

—*Editor to the President.*

George B. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, says his recent trip through Europe has convinced him that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in the world. Mr. Harvey heard the President's name and acts lauded all over Europe by kings, by business men and by Socialists and Anarchists.

European monarchs, according to Mr. Harvey, desire the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt because they see in his success a justification of autocracy and a check to democratic tendencies.

European business men rejoice in our President, according to Mr. Harvey, because they find that his attitudes toward wealth and his crusade against large stock companies have impaired American credit, crippled American enterprise, and thus delivered them from fear of American competition.

European Socialists and Anarchists, according to Mr. Harvey, praise our President because they see him as an advocate of their own doctrines, and a potent force for the destruction of that "capitalism" which must be got rid of before the world can be made over according to their ideas.

The observations of Mr. Harvey, insofar as they relate to the acts of our President, are unfair and unjust to him.

When we look back at the record of the Roosevelt administration we can see plainly that it is not the things done which are open to criticism. As the record stands, most of these things are a credit to the country.

Will There Be a Real Campaign '08?

"The struggles of the Democratic factions to decide whether Mr. Bryan shall remain leader or be replaced by Mr. Hearst are interesting, but unimportant. If the national Democracy is to

make a real campaign in 1908 it must get some principles upon which it is meet that a great party stand or fall.

In 1860 the Democracy stood for an idea which, though foolish, was at least intelligible—the idea of scaling down debts by legislative fiat.

Since then the Democracy has stood for nothing intelligible. Its leaders have simply gone up and down the land shouting "Fire!" The logical candidate of such a party is Eugene V. Debs.

The people will not respond repeatly to mere alarms. Men cannot live upon gin rickety and tabasco sauce.

The American people are ready and anxious to welcome a real opposition to the Republican party. But it must be an opposition that opposes with a positive and constructive program—which proposes to do something for the country and to do it better, and does not merely shrug that all that is doing is wrong; that everybody who is prospering is a scoundrel, and that the most successful nation on earth is headed straight for perdition.

If the Democracy can get a platform which sober-minded men can at least discuss it will be able to make a real campaign next year with any fairly capable leader. If not, the people will have to put up again with the inconveniences of a one-party country—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Powerful Machine.

It is said that there are more than 60,000 persons on the New York City pay roll. This is one of the things that make it difficult to change the administration when it is once entrenched. These beneficiaries constitute a powerful machine which is invariably used to perpetuate the power of the party in control of the city. Now if to these were added the tens of thousands employed in the street railroads, the light plants and other public utilities the task of overthrowing the party of clique once in office, which even now is very difficult, would then be well nigh impossible.

And this is exactly what the condition would be if municipal ownership were to prevail.

Chances to Prove Himself.

She—I would never marry a man who was a coward.

He—About how brave would it be necessary for him to be in order to win your approval?

She—Well, he'd have to have courage enough to—prepose.

## STORY OF A GREAT YEAR

Tale of the Fiscal Twelvemonth Is a Pleasing One.

Disregarding the solstices, the equinoxes and the calendar, Uncle Sam, for business purposes, set up a cycle of his own, and it closes on June 30. For him 1907 ended on that date, although the 1907 of the calendar will last for six months longer. The divergence between the government's

official year and the year which figures in the ordinary industrial transactions of the people sometimes continues, but it is the title which the year tells that is important. And the title which it tells will please the country.

All the government's great financial transactions have been on a larger scale than ever before. Its income and its outgo leave all former figures behind. In his annual report to Congress last December the secretary of the treasury estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures \$38,000,000 in the twelve-month ending with June 30, 1907. He was \$22,000,000 under the mark. That was the best guess which could have been made then. The man who made the guess had the figures for five months of the fiscal year in his hands at the time, and he knew, moreover, that the revenue laws would not be changed in the year.

For the year the government's receipts exceed its expenditures by \$5,000,000. This compares with a surplus of \$25,000,000 in 1906, a deficit of \$23,000,000 in 1904, and a surplus of \$54,000,000 in 1903. The surplus for 1907 is larger than for any year since 1880, when it was \$88,000,000, except in 1902, when it was \$81,000,000. Save in those two years we have to go back to the old flush days of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887 and 1888 to find any

margin on the right side of the account than that which is rolled up in this year. The surpluses which used to keep the treasury chiefs, George Gresham, McCullough, Manning and Fairchild awake at nights may soon come up to bother their successor, Cortelyou. The government's outlay is far greater than it was when those men were in charge of its

finances, but the income in the interval has expanded beyond the dreams of any of them, and beyond any prophesies made in their days. The present Grant once said that it was easier to handle a surplus than a deficit, a piece of philosophy which Messrs. Curtis and Gage appreciated when they were at the head of the treasury, and when endless chains and the government's creditors were drawing it out faster than its debtors were putting it in.

The country's total foreign trade was a little less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1906, which left all former figures far behind. The total for 1907 passes the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In both exports and imports all former records are beaten this year. The increase in the exports shows us that we are gaining a larger and larger share of the world's markets, despite the competition of our European rivals. In manufacturing, the competition is especially active, and there are gains in 1907 over 1906, particularly striking.

Bank clearings and railroad earnings are above all the figures of the past, and they are a fair index of our industrial and commercial activities. The big increase in our imports shows that our producers are not

able to keep up with the home demand, and also show that our people have more money to spend than they ever did before, and that they are spending it. Apparently railroad construction is not quite so great as it was a year ago, when all former records for several years were beaten. But not only are the roads doing more business than they were last year, but they are spending more money for improvements.

We hear less about a crop shortage for the year than we did a few weeks ago, and there is a fair probability that last year's big figures will be equaled by this year's output of our farms and plantations.

Not only are we doing more business than we did last year, but we are doing it under better conditions. The failures in business are fewer than they were a year ago. The figures compiled by Uncle Sam's financial officers and by those of the great private activities tell a very interesting tale for the twelvemonth.

—*Editor to the President.*

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## TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pain and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spiritus are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless headed, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacement, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the change of life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel 'like a new woman' and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

### Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Woman suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

### Light-Toed Gentry.

"The best pickpockets," said the detective, "are the Hindoos. You have to call them 'light-toed' as well as 'light-fingered,' for they can lift a watch or purse as easily with their feet as with their hands."

"Trained from childhood, these barefooted rascals are wonderfully skillful with their toes. This gives them a great advantage. A Hindoo in a crowd will stand with his arms ostentatiously folded and swear with his foot the wallet from your trousers pocket."

### The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters.

From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and distract the fighter, but the scoundrel who had one of the world's best was that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact: that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our hearts, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot.

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mal-cause stomach, heart, lung, liver, gall, etc., no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives the ingredients entering into the "Discovery" and from it you will see that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, distilled, ethyl, benzene, turpentine, etc.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 24 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

### Not Committing Atrocities.

"Do you find my daughter's voice improving, Mr. Sculchor?" asked Mrs. Lipmore.

"Improving?" said the professor of vocal training. "Why, my dear madam, it's not the same voice at all."

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5 cigar. Made of ripe, mellow tobacco, so rich in quality that many who formerly smoked 100 cigars, now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder." Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Water from an artesian well at Ostend which has been wasted for fifty years has now been discovered to possess medicinal qualities similar to the waters of Vichy.

### SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They relieve Disease from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Poor Healthy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Head, Torpid Liver, etc.

Regulate the Bowels, Purify Vegetables, Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

### CARTERS

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature.

Refuse Substitutes.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

D. R. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magistri-Beautifier.

For Skin, Face, Lips, Fingers, Mouth, Nails, Hair, and Skin.

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For Skin, Face, Lips, Fingers,

# STRANGE NEW FISH THROUGH THE DRAINAGE CANAL

NATURE'S LAWS DIVERSIFIED BY MINGLING OF WATERS OF LAKE AND RIVER

Brewster's Ichthyology of America under the headings denoting the different species many new varieties unknown to former piscatorial lords and new subgenera and change the formation of varieties. For a great transformation in the fifth class of vertebrates animals has resulted from the digging of the Chicago drainage canal and the commingling of the lake's waters with those of the rivers. The digging of the channel across the great divide that once separated Lake Michigan from the Mississippi Valley has let the lake fish into the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. The seeming unnatural commingling of waters has produced fishes that seem unnatural; that is, when compared to our present standards. New forms, new varieties, new types have appeared, differing in color, habits and general description from any other known to the American pisciculturist. Coexisting with the appearance of the new kinds of fishes there is noted a most remarkable increase generally in the number of the finny inhabitants of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The Des Plaines River fairly swarms with fishes and fishermen are reaping a harvest such as their fondest fancy never pictured in former times. All along the canal, and the Chicago River, and far down the Illinois River, the same conditions are noted to a greater or less extent. Ichthyologists have marvelled at the seeming phenomena, and from all sections of the country scientists are coming to study the conditions, to make note of the new forms and record them in the new history of American fishes which now must undergo a complete revision. True, many dead fishes have appeared in the rivers, but all such show marks of violence and no evidence of disease. It is evident that a great warfare is going on among them over which families and species shall have the best right to make the river their future home.

With the increase in the number of the river fishes, there appears to be a corresponding increase in the number of Lake Michigan fishes. At least all the lake fishermen are complaining, and the assertion is freely made that the lake's finny tribe are being emptied through the canal into the rivers beyond the Chicago divide. Formerly this divide formed a wall thirty miles wide between the lake and the river fishes, and the types inhabiting the two waters, generally speaking, were entirely separated and distinct. But when the canal was dug across the divide and the Chicago River was turned upside down, and instead of flowing into the lake was made to become an outlet of the lake and empty the lake's waters into the canal and thence into the Des Plaines and on into the Mississippi River near St. Louis, the lake's fishes have gone with the outflowing waters into the rivers, there to join the river fishes and compete with them in the struggle for existence. Thousands of these fishes, while being hurried on with the current, have been noted with the naked eye by boatmen and people standing on the banks of the river and canal. Sometimes the water seemed to be fairly alive with them, and fishermen, unable to resist the temptation, have defied the law, and, in nets, have hauled them to the shore in wagon loads. Lake trout and perch, never before caught outside of the lakes, have been brought to shore by the thousands all along the canal and the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers. Lake herring, also grayling, chubs, lake trout, white fish and numerous other fishes, heretofore regarded as exclusive inhabitants of the great lakes, now swarm in the waters beyond the Chicago divide. White bass, pickerel and muskallonge have been found in goodly numbers, and two specimens of the Michigan grayling, heretofore found only in Lake Michigan and in the waters of Michigan State, have been caught.

Once they have crossed the bear-trap dam at Lockport, there is no way for any of these great swarms of fish to return to Lake Michigan, and they must make their home in the rivers beyond and fight for supremacy with the old inhabitants of these waters. It is probable that the conflict which will result in the survival of the fittest, will cause a weeding out of many of the types now abounding, and some of the river fish and some of the invaders from the lake will undoubtedly become annihilated. Indications are, however, that the general result will be most beneficial to the lake fisherfolk. The invasion of new blood into the old river stock already seems to have added new life to the waters, and hence, while the fishes are fighting for supremacy, they are multiplying enormously, and the splendid specimens of all the varieties this season show that the health and general physical condition have been greatly improved. The fish feed upon each other, and it appears that some of the deaths have resulted from other causes than violence. The season has afforded unprecedented sport for those searching for game fish. Old-time sportsmen have turned their attention from the northern lakes to the Illinois rivers and neighboring lakes. For the small lakes all along the rivers show the same wonderful increase in piscatorial population.

Complaints of the alleged effects on Lake Michigan fisheries at first were attributed by the drainage canal trustees, but they have become so numerous that the officials have been forced to make a reexamination of them. The river men in Lake Michigan also are determined, and now to prevent the exodus of fish, to make a problem that the management of the canal is wrestling with.

her ability to turn off sewing, she used to say:

"That's because I know how to sew. I know how because I was taught skillful hands, even better than many hands, make light work!" — Youth's Companion.

## HOW TO GROW HAIR.

Former Naval Surgeon Has Novel Plan to Rethesize Bald Pates.

Breathe properly and you'll never be bald. If you're already partially bald, if you breathe properly and your hair will start "coming in" again. This is the boiled down advice of Dr. Delos L. Parker, a former United States naval surgeon.

Parker came to the above conclusion by a series of experiments. He improvised a quantity of expired breath in a jar containing a few drops of water, and kept it in a warm room. A week or ten days later he injected a quantity of the liquid left in the bottom of the jar into a pigeon and awaited development. Presently the pigeon's feathers began to fall out. He continued the injections regularly, and within a few days the bird's coat had entirely disappeared. When the injections were

over, the other comprising a chute with a siphon, track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam. Because of the nature of the locks and dams their width and number, it is doubted if this device would prove successful, even if the construction did not interfere so materially with the mechanical operations.

The appearance of the new types of fish, entirely different from anything recorded by former naturalists, has stirred up the scientists, and the heretofore despised Des Plaines River has come into prominence as the center of piscatorial interest; for it is here that the new types and increased number of fishes have attracted widespread attention.

The strange and new types of fishes, never noticed to any great extent until this year, are undoubtedly the result of the intercrossing that came about after the invaders from the lake had accustomed themselves to the new environments. On finding it impossible to make their way back to the lake, they settled down to make the best of their life in the narrow confines of the rivers and accept the condition of regeneration with the river fishes as the best for all concerned. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## NEEDLEWORK FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

**Beneath or Learning How to Sew Skirtfully and Correctly.**  
The ability of a girl to do without teaching anything she is called on to do is pretty generally taken for granted. She imitates the countrywoman who, being asked if she could play the violin, replied, "I guess so; I never tried." Thousands of girls marry and set up housekeeping whose experience in cooking consists in making "fudge" and concocting a Welsh rabbit on a chafing dish—pleasant eating in their place, but inadequate for the "dairy" food of a hard-working husband.

So, also, the girl is supposed to know by instinct how to mend and sew. A certain young wife became on her marriage the stepmother of three small children. The first week's meal basket was a revelation to her of her own helplessness.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with court-plaster," she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do."

Two generations ago in a famous school for girls in an Eastern city sewing was an important part of the curriculum. The first task of a new student was the making of a skirt for father or brother. Every stitch in that skirt was set by a thread. If a seam had to be ripped a dozen times, it must be fit for the closest inspection. This was a revelation to her of her

weakness in the art of mending.

"I am not a good seamstress," she said.

The promise of the 6-year-old child was richly fulfilled, and her needle was for a long lifetime a high satisfaction to herself, and a joy to her fortunate family and friends. Sewing was never

an easy task, but always a fascinating creative occupation. The patch on a jacket, the darn of a stocking or the embroidery of a gown or a napkin were alike welcome calls upon her capable fingers. When people spoke of

Why They Argue.  
"Some big-voiced men," said Uncle Ebenezer, "get into arguments 'cause they ain't got time to go to a ball game and do their hollering in the regular way." — Washington Star.

What a slovenly old world this would be if vanity were eliminated therefrom.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.



## Political Comment.

### STORY OF A GREAT YEAR.

Tale of the Fiscal Twelvemonth Is a Melting One.

Disregarding the solstices, the equinoxes and the calendar, Uncle Sam has, for business purposes, set up a cycle of his own, and it closes on June 30. For him 1907 ended on that date, although the 1907 of the calendar will last for six months longer. The divergence between the government's official year and the year which begins in the ordinary industrial transactions of the people sometimes confuses, but it is the tale which the year tells that is important. And the tale which it tells will please the country.

All the government's great financial transactions have been on a larger scale than ever before. Its income and its outgo leave all former figures behind. In its annual report, Congress last December the secretary of the treasury estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures \$55,000,000 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1907. He was \$27,000,000 under the mark. That was the best guess which could have been made then. The man who made the guess had the figures for five months of the fiscal year in his hands at the time, and he knew, moreover, that the revenue laws would not be changed in the year.

For the year the government's receipts exceed its expenditures by \$55,000,000. This compares with a surplus of \$25,000,000 in 1906, a deficit of \$23,000,000 in 1905, and a deficit of \$14,000,000 in 1904, and a surplus of \$74,000,000 in 1903. The surplus for 1907 is larger than for any year since 1880, when it was \$85,000,000, except in 1902, when it was \$81,000,000. — Save in those two years we have to go back to 1800 to find a year with so little cotton spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the South.

Year by year since the close of the war, under Republican tariff politics, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal that in thirty years before. In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The South, when the war broke out had no cotton factories, now has many. We are using a very large portion of our raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year 1906 amounted to \$14,500,000 and the exports decreased \$15,500,000.

Cotton manufacturers are worth more than twice as much as the raw material. Think of that! We kept at home \$13,500,000 worth of our own cotton more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about \$40,000,000. We sent abroad the money this made and bought raw cotton with it, which again was worth \$30,000,000. That is what the Dingley tariff act added to our wealth in one year in one industry.

Under a free-trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would never go so far as to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own material.

We are all free-traders and sold all our raw cotton to go abroad we would get at the prices now ruling \$50,000,000. But to get back the goods made, if we needed them we would pay \$1,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people?

This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls the "robber tariff." If it robs any people it is the foreigners whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do our selves. Los Angeles Times.

## INJURY TO THE PRESIDENT.

George B. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, says his recent trip through Europe has convinced him that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in the world. Mr. Harvey heard the President's name and heard

handed all over Europe by kings, by business men, and by Socialists and Anarchists.

European monarchs, according to Mr. Harvey, desire the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt because they see in his success a justification of autocracy and a check to democratic tendencies. European business men rejoice in our President, according to Mr. Harvey.

Because they find that his attitude toward wealth and his crusade against large stock companies have impaired American credit, crippled American enterprise, and thus delivered them from

fear of American competition. European Socialists and Anarchists, according to Mr. Harvey, praise our President because they see him as an advocate for the destruction of that "capitalism" which must be got rid of before the world can abide over according to their ideas.

The observations of Mr. Harvey, insofar as they relate to the acts of our President, are unfair and unjust to him. If the national Democracy is to make a real campaign in 1908 it must

get some principles upon which it is meet that a great party stand or fall.

In 1890 the Democracy stood for an idea which, though foolish, was at least intelligent—the idea of scaling down debts by legislative fiat.

Since then the Democracy has stood for nothing intelligible. Its leaders have simply gone up and down the land shouting "Fire!" The logical candidate of such a party is Eugene V. Debs.

The people will not respond readily to mere alarms. Men cannot live upon gin rickety and tobacco sauce.

The American people are ready and anxious to welcome a real opposition to the Republican party. But it must be an opposition that opposes with a positive and constructive program—which proposes to do something for the country and do it better, and does not merely shriek that all that is doing is wrong; that everybody who is prospering is a scoundrel, and that the most successful nation on earth is headed straight for perdition.

If the Democracy can get a platform which sober-minded men can at least discuss it will be able to make a real campaign next year with any fairly capable leader. If not, the people will have to put up again with the inconveniences of a one-party country. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

## A POWERFUL MACHINE.

It is said that there are more than 60,000 persons on the New York City pay roll. This is one of the things that make it difficult to change the administration when it is once entrenched. These beneficiaries constitute a powerful machine which is invariably used to perpetuate the power of the party in control of the city. Now if to these were added the tens of thousands employed in the

street railroads, the light plants and other public utilities the task of overthrowing the party or clique once in

office, which even to a very difficult world then be well nigh impossible. And this is exactly what the condition would be if municipal ownership were to prevail.

She—Well, he'd have to have courage enough to—prepose.

## Michigan State News

### BRIDGE FIGHT GOES TO COURTS.

One Voted For, Is Lost on Second Election in Keweenaw County.

Cooper township farmers, who have been fighting for the building of a \$7,000 bridge over the Kalamazoo river, two miles below Cooper Center, were defeated in the vote at a recent special election, 96 to 110, and their attorney, D. O. French, at once announced that he will carry the case to the Circuit and Supreme courts if necessary. At an election held in February the proposition was carried, and the bonds were ordered issued. The bonding company found a flaw in the enabling act, and the township officials declared another election necessary.

Attorney French declared that the second election was illegal, since the question had already been decided, and will make his fight to secure a writ of mandamus compelling the officers to secure the issuance of the bonds. The bridge had been a disputed question for twenty years, as it is proposed to cut an unbridged distance of five miles between Cooper Center and Pinneville. Farmers living south of the place call it a useless extravagance, and have opposed it steadily.

### AGED MAN LOST IN WOODS.

Soperton Man Stricken from All-Night Exposure.

Wandering helplessly about the woods for almost a day without food or water and too exhausted to cry out for help, Harold McGraw, Sr. of Soperton, near Menominee, 65 years of age, went through a terrible experience from one afternoon until the next morning. But a mile from home and even a less distance from anxious friends who sought him, Mr. McGraw lay helpless and fainting by the side of a large tree until daybreak when he was found by his friends. Suffering from the shock and exposure, he was taken to a physician.

Within Our Borders.

Edward Seelhof, the 14-year-old son of Fred Seelhof of Henderson, was drowned in Shunwauk river. The boy was wading in the water while his older brother was washing their horse. He fell into a hole fifteen feet deep and disappeared. The brother tried to save the lad by swimming out to him on the horse's back, and was but three feet away from the drowning boy when he sank for the last time.

### BOY BLAZES WITH OIL.

Paul Mooney Has Narrow Escape from Death at Lake Goguac.

A remarkable escape from death will be recorded in the family history of Paul Mooney, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Eulalia Mooney, keeper of furnished rooms in Battle Creek. The lad was watching a balloon being inflated at Lake Goguac when a gasoline can exploded. Either to save his balloon or himself, Ora Coleman, who was feeding the flames, kicked the burning can into the crowd. In

an instant Mooney was ablaze, but men threw him to the ground and wrapped him in their garments. He is badly burned, but will live. Spectators tried to mob Coleman, who escaped. He says he did not kick the can, but stumbled over it.

### HORSE SWIMS TO SAVE BOY.

Henderson Youth Drowns in Shunwauk River, However.

Edward Seelhof, the 14-year-old son of Fred Seelhof of Henderson, was drowned in Shunwauk river. The boy was wading in the water while his older brother was washing their horse. He fell into a hole fifteen feet deep and disappeared.

The brother tried to save the lad by swimming out to him on the horse's back, and was but three feet away from the drowning boy when he sank for the last time.

### Within Our Borders.

Young Vidowski, aged 14, was drowned in a creek near Alpine while bathing.

In Negauan John Kampilla was killed by being thrown from his sulky by a bucking horse.

Mr. John Bohm, a pioneer German resident of Grand Haven township, is dead, aged 84.

### OTTO WHITE DROWNS IN RIVER.

James Grimes, 7-year-old son of Mrs. James Grimes, was drowned in Keweenaw river at Belding.

Sault Ste. Marie carpenters went on a strike, tying up building operations. The men, trying to increase from \$3½ to \$4 to 30 cents an hour.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL BIRD-INSPECTS JAILS.

As the results of the hard campaign conducted by Representative Michael Harris of Menominee county in the State Legislature, the yearly appropriation to aid road building in Michigan was increased from \$50,000 to \$270,000. This will insure the continuation of the active road building now carried on in the upper peninsula during the next two years. The State pays to counties and townships \$500 per mile for gravel road built, or \$1,500 for macadam. About six miles of good roads are in process of construction all over the upper peninsula.

The dwelling of Capt. James Wilcox, superintendent of the Mass Consolidated Mining Company at Green Lake, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, nothing being saved. The loss is upward of \$20,000 on buildings and contents.





## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 11

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSEN'S.

Born, Monday, July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phelps Jr., a daughter.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSEN.

Have you seen Hathaway's new line of rings?

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Highest market price paid for hides BRADLEY & SPRAGUE.

Hal Davis was called to Chicago, and from there to New York on business last Monday.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSEN.

Collen and Davis have installed a big wind mill and system of water works, at their cottage at the lake.

Try "Avon Club" coffee, the best grown, 35 cents per pound at SOUTH SIDE MARKET.

Bass Ball Goods at Fournier's.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVA LANCHE office.

The huckleberry crop promises to be a good one this season as the blossoms were not affected by frost.

Those fountain pens just in at Hathaway's. They are winners from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

These bargain windows of Hathaway's every Saturday, are worth your inspection.

We lack type to name all the visitors here the Fourth, but say we think they were all here.

WANTED—Female help at the Divine Hotel, Roscommon, Mich. Address, D. M. TIPPIE.

Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

Miss Agnes Blanshan, now of Boyne City has been spending a week with old school mates and friends here.

Miss L. E. Frantz of Gaylord has a pleasant home for sale in that village. For descriptions and terms write her as above.

Base-Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

For Sale—A span of bay ponies, well matched, good drivers and good workers. Will take a good work horse, weighing about 1200, in exchange. P. Aebli.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

DIED—At Woodhall, Mich., John Seigel, aged 70 years. Deceased is a brother-in-law of Perry Ostrander and was the first white child born in the city of Owosso.

Try a sack of "LightHouse" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

W. Sloan had the misfortune to get his hand into a "Puncher" at the Dovel factory last week and lost the little finger on his left hand.

One-fourth to one-half off on all ladies' gloves, handkerchiefs, figured ribbons, remnants, hoseery, towels etc. All hats at reduced prices.

MRS. OSBORN.

Born, July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Aebli, a son; eight pounds. Johnny and grandpa Aebli feel big and the little fellow's birthday will always be celebrated in grand style.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Mrs. Oberly having bought my stock of millinery and fancy goods, all parties having unsatisfied accounts with me, will oblige by calling at store to settle the same, as soon as possible.

JULY 14TH—MISS WILLIAMS.

The ball game at the Lincoln avenue grounds Sunday between Grayling and the X. C. of this city, was one of the worst exhibitions of this famous sport seen on the home ground in years. Grayling being so strong that there is no chance for comparison, it being really stronger than in former years—Cheboygan Tribune.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Don't miss "The Adorable Fritzie" at the opera house July 15.

"The Adorable Fritzie" at the opera house Monday, July 15. See ad on first page.

Walmer Jorgenson is making a flying business trip to Chicago, and south to Ky. and Tenn.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Co. shipped a carload of elm trunk slats to San Francisco, Cal., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrington started on their vacation trip Monday. They will visit at Bay City and Alpena.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold a picnic at Portage lake July 16th. The parents and children are cordially invited to attend with a well filled basket.

Miss Dorothy Jorgenson, with their boy, are welcome visitors here for the summer, as they prefer our climate to the heat of St. Louis.

Judge W. R. Kendrick of Saginaw will be here next Thursday the 18th inst., in the interest of the Modern Macabees. The attention of all Sir Knights is requested.

The gifted young Prima Donna Emma Abbott DeBold, will appear at the opera house, Monday July 15, in "The Adorable Fritzie," a story of the Fair East.

A. B. Failing came home from Monroe, La. the 5th, for a short visit with the family. He is well pleased with that section, especially as the business prospects seems to assure him success.

Advertisers would confer a favor by handing in their copy as early as possible. Every thing crowding in at the last moment interferes with the prompt issue of the paper, and besides it spoils our temper.

The hum of the mower is heard throughout the county, and is good music; for there will be a good crop, though some pieces of meadows are shortened on account of the late drouth.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Crandall tomorrow afternoon. All members are requested to be present at the usual hour.

John J. Haggerty found a small sum of money on the street, the Fourth, and a pin containing photo. The pin is at this office and will be returned to owner on payment for this notice.

The money will also be returned on proof of ownership and loss.

A meeting of railroad officials was held in Chicago recently when it was announced that the fight against the laws of several states reducing the fares on passenger trains would be given up and a general reduction to two cents a mile would be made.

Edgar Dyer was among the bunch that played with Grayling Sunday and he looks as good as ever. His old time fans were pleased to greet him, also others of the team who have many friends in Cheboygan and are always welcome by our boys. Cheboygan Tribune.

The Christian Endeavor Society elected the following officers Monday evening:

President—Mrs. Olaf Michelson.

Vice President—Sam Phelps.

Secretary—Mrs. Allen B. Failing.

Treasurer—Miss Case.

Tuesday morning the boys turned out at double quick time for a terrific blast of the fire whistle. A room in the M. C. depot was discovered on fire, caught probably from a spark from an engine. Aside from smoke and water, and the burning of a bed there was but little damage.

Our erstwhile "Devil," and later Jour and all-around printer, Bert E. Thayer, has launched the WOLVERINE COURIER, succeeding the defunct EXPRESS, and as expected by all who knew Bert, has and will make good, and more than he promises. Our neighbors may be satisfied that he is the right man to boom their city and give them a paper of which they will be proud.

H. Bates had an unpleasant experience last Monday evening. He was returning from the village to his live barn, when some man, unknown, rushed out of an alley and threw a piece of scantling with terrible force striking him on the left side. As soon as he could catch his breath he started after his assailant, but he was a sprinter and escaped. Mr. Bates would like to meet him for a private interview.

Farmers will soon find a new market for their potatoes if the statement of a United States council is correct. It appears that the high price of scallion and its scarcity suggested to stimulate the desirability of a substitute and the result is a composition formed principally of potatoes, has been found satisfactory. A company has been formed in Europe with a large capital to manufacture the pencil.

The state agricultural society has prepared a bill to put the state authority in control of the state fair, by creating a board of twenty-one directors, twelve of whom shall be named by the governor, one from each congressional district. Besides there are five representatives of state farmers' associations, and two from Detroit board of commerce, and the director of the experiment station, with the lieutenant governor as ex officio president of the board. The bill was introduced a few days ago by Representative Alford of Hillsdale, and authorizes the society to hold a half million dollars' worth of property.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Mrs. Oberly having bought my stock of millinery and fancy goods, all parties having unsatisfied accounts with me, will oblige by calling at store to settle the same, as soon as possible.

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"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

An alarm of fire Monday evening, from the flooring mill, called out the department in a hurry. It was found that in some way fire caught in the shavings room. It was extinguished with a little damage to the roof boards under the steel roofing.

Our ball club are covering themselves with glory. On the 30th ult. they did up Cheboygan on their grounds to the tune of 22 to 5. July 4th The Gateley's of Saginaw came up and were let out with 7 to 0 in our favor.

Dyer and Graham, home battery, and on the 5th with Jones and Graham, who were good natured, the visitors were given 3 to 6. They were a fine gentlemanly lot of fellows, and will be welcome at any time.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Co. shipped a carload of elm trunk slats to San Francisco, Cal., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrington started on their vacation trip Monday. They will visit at Bay City and Alpena.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold a picnic at Portage lake July 16th. The parents and children are cordially invited to attend with a well filled basket.

The judges of probate power in juvenile cases, all officers of this class will receive additional salaries based on the population of their respective counties at the rate of \$100 for each 15,000 population or fraction thereof. County agents will also receive greater compensation for their services in juvenile cases, and will not, as in the past, be required to do a large amount of work for which they receive nothing.

There has been an enquiry addressed to president Hum regarding the bringing to Grayling, a factory for the manufacture of nail keg staves and heading, and barb wire reels, which would employ 70 or 80 hands, and make a market for the almost unlimited amount of small timber both soft and hard wood within a radius of fifty miles. It is probable that a representative of the concern will be here soon, and we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

The management of the opera house is to offer us a rare musical treat in the New Comedy Opera "The Adorable Fritzie." It is rich in tuneful music, lovely girls and beautiful scenic and electrical effects. It does not need to depend upon stage tinsel for its popularity. It contains an interesting plot, with just enough comedy to amuse the public, and has for its performers artists of merit. There is not a poor voice in the company, something which cannot be said for the majority of comic operas of the present time. At the opera house Monday, July 15th.

MARRIED—At Lewiston, July 1st, Miss Bessie Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox, former residents here, and Frank Willis, of that village, Rev. Starke, officiating. A feature of the occasion was the wearing of a coat by the groom, which did service at the wedding of his great-grandfather, his grandfather and his father, and Frank says it will be saved for his son. Only the immediate relatives of the parties were present, who partook of the royal feast prepared, and enjoyed an hour of music in the house, and later more music in the street.

Sheriff Amidon and his father had a double surprise party here the 3rd. Charles was not expecting his father but received a hurry-up call from one of the hotels, went over to see what was the matter and being told there was a "bad man" in the dining room, went after him. He found but one man, his father, and realizing the joke took him by the collar without a word and started for the door. A lively tussle followed without a word from either party but fully enjoyed by the lookers on, who were watching the joke, expecting to see Charles down and out, but they missed their guess for the "Old Man" was nicely put out doors and at once consented to go to the "coop" where they enjoyed a nice visit, and a lot of fishing for the week.

By posting quite a large guarantee I have secured the Irma Opera Co., in their production, "The Adorable Fritzie," a comic opera which has scored a great success the past two seasons. I will personally guarantee this attraction and any patron not satisfied with the performance can have his money cheerfully refunded after the second act. This will be the feature show of the season, and I have been to considerable expense in securing an attraction of this kind. I hope the patrons that appreciate a first-class performance will show same by turning out and giving me their support on this occasion. You should know that it all lays with you in regard to the class of shows I can have come to our village; the better patronage the better shows. This attraction comes to our town next Monday, July 15th. Don't forget the date.

Opera House Manager.

W. F. BRINK.

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Defects of Vision

although slight, may cause great annoyance, and it usually appears in the form of a dull headache or aching eyes. Now if you are suffering from strained vision, our scientific test of the eyes will reveal the cause, and a pair of our specially ground lenses will give relief. Do not make the mistake of waiting too long; find out the condition of your eyes today.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Maple Forest Flashes.

Miss Irene Martin spent the Fourth in Grayling.

Miss Laura London attended the Gleaner Lodge Saturday night.

Miss Effie Sherman is home from Peru Cheney.

Jim Knibbs is wearing a more pleasant smile now. Why?

Jerry Sherman has returned to work at Wolverine.

Question—Which is most sinful to steal, strawberries or apples and cherries? Answer—Strawberries.

David Lamont of Grayling was up looking after his business interests last week.

Miss Martha Knibbs visited in Roscommon the first of the week.

The tax roll for the village of Grayling is in my hands for collection, and I am ready to receive taxes every day.

H. HANSON,  
Village Treasurer,  
July 11.

Effort to Exterminate Sharks.

Denmark, famous for her great exportation of butter, has 500 cows to every 1,000 of her inhabitants, and if five head are counted in a family, there are two and one-half cows to every family.

# FREE!

We give absolutely gratis, for the asking, a twenty page booklet, giving valuable information on China Lac, how to use it and get best results.

China Lac can be used over old painted wood as well as over new wood, on soft wood and hard wood; for Linoleum and metal work it makes an economical and satisfactory finish.

Our free booklet will tell you all about it.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

## Watch this Space For New Ad.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

## OLD DUTCH CLEANSER

Takes the place of soap  
Soap Powders  
and Scouring Bricks.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scourers,  
and Polishes

Cleans glass, wood, brass, copper, painted walls.

**SOLD FOR 10¢.**

## CONNINE & CO.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## Central

# The Avalanche

O. PALMICH, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

## ROUTE SIX BANDITS.

### CRIPPLE PUTS STAGE ROBBERS TO FLIGHT.

Passengers from Colorado Stage Are Lined Up for Robbers When Horsemen Dash Up and Saves Them—Latest Intelligence.

Six masked men, armed with rifles and revolvers, attempted to rob the Boulder-Nederland stage about 9 o'clock last night as it was returning from the Tungsten Camp, to Boulder, Colo., filled with passengers. Brave before unarmed men, the whole gang was put to flight by the timely appearance of H. E. Hingert, a citizen of the riding horse of the Colorado Eastern Power Company. Drawing his revolver, Hingert charged the bandits and drove them to flight up the rocky walls of the canyon. The daily Nederland stage, driven by J. T. Carmack of Boulder, was coming down filled with passengers, all carrying a large amount of cash. The horses rounded a bend at a gallop, when six masked men stepped out from behind the bushes and, surrounding the stage, ordered the driver to halt and the passengers to disembark. All complied with alacrity and lined up with their hands above their heads. It was just at this point that Hingert appeared on the scene, and the robbers fled in terror.

### BASE BALL STANDING.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

W.	L.	W.	L.		
Chicago	53	17	Boston	29	37
New York	30	25	Cincinnati	29	41
Pittsburg	40	29	Brooklyn	29	41
Philadelphia	31	29	St. Louis	10	31
AMERICAN LEAGUE.					
W.	L.	W.	L.		
Chicago	31	23	New York	31	23
Cleveland	44	36	St. Louis	29	43
Detroit	37	28	Boston	23	42
Philadelphia	37	31	Washington	22	41

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W.	L.	W.	L.		
Toledo	30	23	Milwaukee	35	41
Columbus	44	28	Louisville	33	40
Minneapolis	42	31	St. Paul	31	44
Kansas City	36	38	Indianapolis	32	48

### WINTER LEAGUE.

W.	L.	W.	L.		
Des Moines	10	27	Denver	33	32
Omaha	12	33	Stony City	28	42
Lincoln	38	32	Pueblo	27	42

### Forestdale Dies Own Death.

Forestdale, La., Zemmer, aged sixty, the wealthiest land owner and farmer in Wayne county, Ohio, died the other night. Zemmer, six months ago, although in excellent health, told his family that he was going to die within six months, and as he did not want his heirs to have trouble over certain property, went to work and gave to each of the four children living and two grandchildren lands and cash to the value of \$20,000.

### throws Gasoline on Flame.

In a frantic endeavor to save a windmill at Pomeroy, Ohio, from destruction by fire, Harry Hobart, aged 4, flung a pailful of gasoline, mistaking it for water, upon 5-year-old George Hobart's blazing cap, which the latter had hurled from his head to the floor of the mill. Fully half of the contents of the pail splashed upon George, enveloping him in flame. He died.

### Fish in Lakes More Plentiful.

The present season promises one of the largest catches of fish recorded in many years. The usual output of the great lakes for several years past has been close to 150,000,000 pounds annually, but this season fish seem to be more plentiful and the catch will be much larger than usual.

### Wreckers Get Prison Sentence.

The tellers of the defunct Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, Pa., convicted of making false entries and misapplication of funds, were sentenced to prison in the federal court, as follows: Edward P. McMillen, six years and six months; Charles M. Meymeyer, five years and six months.

### Consequence of New Law.

Railroad passengers traveling between points in Illinois and Iowa are forced to leave their trains at the Iowa State line, and budge ticket offices in a wild scramble to get transportation at the 2-cent rate, as provided for by newly enacted laws.

### Do Not Like Protection Law.

Washington has heard that Japan will insist that the United States strike the exclusion clause from the next treaty, and consider the movement of battleships to the Pacific an indication of how the government will reply to the demand.

### Two Die from Treaty Collapse.

John Kowalski, aged 31 years, and George Kowalski, aged 24 years, died at the Emergency hospital in Homestead, Pa., as the result of injuries received by the collapse of a bridge at Unity, Pa.

### Two Drown in Ohio.

A. C. Thompson and Newton Gavitt, of Akron, aged 16 and 17, of Columbus, Ohio, were drowned in the Darby Creek as the result of the capsizing of a boat.

### Teller's Stealings Recovered.

Retraced by a woman on whom he laid money, the defrauding teller of a New York bank was arrested in a flat in that city—and \$4,000 of the money he stole was recovered.

### Famous Bandit Is Released.

Emmet Dalton, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan., for his participation in the famous Coffeyville raid—of the Dalton gang, was released by Gov. Hoch on a temporary parole that he might undergo an operation on his arm.

### Prisoner Dies in Storm.

It is now believed that at least fifteen lives were lost in the severe storm which swept over a portion of western Wisconsin Wednesday evening. Numerous other persons were injured and much damage to farm property and to dwelling houses is reported.

### To Keep Door of Mass Open.

Washington has heard that the motto for sending the big fleet to the Pacific coast is to give weight to the demands that Japan live up to the promises of keeping the door of trade in the far East open.

### WAR ON SPARROWS.

Government Aids People to Help Exterminating Pest.

The government is asking people all over the country to make war on the English sparrow and to put up bird houses and bird boxes under the eaves of the barns to encourage the swallow. This measure is made imperative in order that the cotton industry of the United States may not be destroyed.

All insect-eating birds are of immense value to the farmer and the forester, but it has been discovered by the government bug experts that there is no bird equal in the swallow. Particularly is this true in the matter of the insect which is destroying the cotton plantations of the South.

The boll weevil, despite every effort to stay its march, is spreading at the rate of about fifty miles a year, and sooner or later it is said that it is certain to infest the entire cotton producing area—a fact which not only seriously concerns the Southern plant-

ers, but in its ultimate consequences affects the well-being of the whole country.

The aid of the North is required, as most of the swallows spend part of the season in the Northern States and in many cases do their nesting there. The bird is disappearing, however, because the English sparrow carries him and kills his young by the thousands. Various methods of exterminating the English sparrow are recommended by the department. Most of them consist in the use of poisoned grain.

### Aeroplane Balloon Falls.

The first test of the combination of a dirigible balloon and aeroplane constructed by Santos-Dumont, which was made recently at Poissac, resulted in complete destruction of the machine. It consisted of a balloon shaped like a cigar, 23 yards long and 3½ feet in diameter at the center, fitted to two aeroplanes directly underneath, and a frame carrying a 50-horse-power motor, with a crew of 400 centimeters in diameter, the whole being 80 kilograms heavier than its bulk in air. The machine started all right and skinned along over the grass a short distance until the rear of the aeroplane suddenly tilted and seemed the front end of the balloon to strike the ground so that the whole thing collapsed.

**Funeral Doctor Causes Death.**

Sir Frederick Treves, physician to the King of England, speaking at the opening of a London hospital, expressed the belief that the time was not far off when bottles on doctors' shelves would be reduced to a very small number, and when people would leave off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine when they are sick. At that time people would resort to simple living, suitable diet and plenty of sun and fresh air. He said the time would come when it would be an anomalous people for people to die of septic fever, typhoid, cholera and diphtheria as it would be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England. He referred to the discoveries in bacteriological science as being capable of reducing mortality from infectious disease to the zero point.

**Throw Gasoline on Flame.**

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### GREAT WALL STREET MELON CUTTING.



year. The payments are \$18,000,000 greater than those of last July. Some corporations that never before paid dividends come up smiling with profits for their stockholders. Others that were obliged to suspend dividends now cheerfully renew, and many companies announce an increase over their regular dividend rates.

The dividends to be paid are: Railroad, \$30,750,000; Industrial, \$41,017,273; traction, \$7,480,075; bank and trust companies, \$7,700,000; total, \$52,537,037. The amount last July was \$80,753,331. The interest payments will be as follows: Railroad, \$71,950,000; Industrial, \$11,450,000; traction, \$2,100,000; government, \$3,728,808; total, \$88,228,808, as compared with \$83,539,037. Some of the banks and trust companies have done very well. The Fifth Avenue bank pays a special dividend of 150 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly rate of 25 per cent. The Colonial bank pays a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. The New York Trust company increases its dividend rate from 20 to 32 per cent. New York Life Insurance & Trust from 30 to 45 per cent. Bankers Trust from 10 to 18. Knickerbocker Ice from 40 to 50. Trust Company of America from 32 to 40. Metropolitan from 20 to 24, and United States Mortgage & Trust company from 22 to 24 per cent.

### YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN IN ANNUAL RACE.



Yale Varsity eight—Archibalds, bow; Mayer, No. 2; Rice, No. 3; Hoppin, No. 4; Taft, No. 5; Howe, No. 6; Ide, No. 7; Houlton, stroke, and Barklow, coxswain.

### THE COST OF CRIME.

In One Year It Amounts to More than \$1,000,000,000.

The detailed cost of crime in the United States presents some astounding figures. In 1907 the cost of crime in Greater New York was \$57,621,332.24.

The State county and city authorities outside of Greater New York spent for it \$42,005,472.75. In 45 States (New York excluded) the expenditure was \$307,080,000. Criminal losses by fire totaled \$100,000,000. By customs frauds the national government lost \$60,000,000. During this one year the loss in wages of 100,000 State prisoners was \$28,080,000, while the loss in wages of 150,000 prisoners in city and county jails was \$23,000,000. The grand total, therefore, of the cost of crime in the United States reaches the stupendous figure of \$1,076,027,000.

The cost of religious work in the United States is enormous. The cost of foreign missions, comprising all denominations, is \$7,000,000; home missions expend the same sum. We spend \$200,000,000 for church expenses and ministers' salaries; \$170,000,000 for hospitals and dispensaries for the sick poor cost us \$100,000,000; for sanatoriums of all kinds we spend \$60,000,000. City missions and rescue work of all kinds demand and receive \$30,000,000; humanitarian work of every kind, \$12,000,000. Our Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association cost \$5,000,000; while all other moral and social work in the United States requires an expenditure of \$5,000,000. The total expenditure for humanitarian and religious work is then, \$549,000,000. As against this, the total cost of crime in the United States for the year reached the incredible total of \$1,076,327,000.00.

That is to say we spend more than \$500,000 a year more on crime than we do on all spiritual, ecclesiastical, physical, humanitarian, educational and healing agencies put together.

### Interesting News Items.

Roy Nonkin of Peabody, Kan., was drowned in Big Sugar creek. He had gone there with a party of fishermen.

The 10-year-old son of William Larmer, living near Dill, O. T., was instantly killed in trying to stop a runaway team.

White, handling a 5-year-old stallion at his farm near Laredo, Mo., Lay Ranch, a prominent stock breeder, was knocked down and badly trampled and bitten by the vicious animal.

Sixteen car of meat for Fort Worth, Texas, were wrecked on the Missouri Kansas and Texas railroad near Pauls Valley. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a gang of tramps.

E. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State board of agriculture, has accepted an invitation to address the New York State Agricultural Society next December. The speaker will talk on agriculture and its close association with the department of charities.

**Mrs. Sage's Latest Gift.**

Mrs. Russell Sage's latest benefaction is an endowment fund of \$300,000 for a pathological institute to be run in connection with the New York city hospital and city home on Blackwell's Island. The purpose of the institute is to inquire into the problems of disease, more especially the disease of advanced life, and the improvement of the city's poorest sick and aged in two of



Liberal feed for the work horses these days!

Nothing seems to be freer than air unless it is hot air.

Goats will prove profitable to the farmer whose pasture is bushy and is surrounded by a high and strong fence.

Five good cows will help buy a separator quicker than six poor ones, and one is needed more with the five than the six.

Farm animals constitute an effective and profitable fertilizer factory on the farm with the capital paying good dividends all the time.

When pasturing the pigs in the clover it is best to feed the grain at night, as that leaves the porker hungry to eat the clover in the early morning.

Corn stalks alone will make no cow break the State record in the production of milk. A half of half and half-night and morning will help some half bran and half ground oats.

"The world owes me a living," says an unthrifty man. Yes, that is so, but he will have to hustle around and make the collection. The world owes every man a living who is willing to help get it.

There'd be more happy homes if every man could be as patient about home as he will be when he goes fishing. Some men will growl if dinner is two minutes late and then they'll stay a whole day in a boat and never get a bite.

It is a step in the right direction to have the boiler of the steam thresher tested, but it is not enough; the engineer should have a touch of the same test. Ineffulent engineers are sometimes at their posts when bad accidents occur.

Beech wax mixed with enough tallow to make it soft is an excellent water-proof dressing for leather. It should be rubbed into the latter while it is held near the stove and the leather ought to be very dry in order to readily take up the preparation. For hairy dressing lamp black is mixed with it.

Tomatoes to be grown in a confined space should be trained to poles with cross strips. After the plants have grown to five or six feet in height they may be clipped to prevent further upward growth. Tie every foot to keep them supported, and clip the surplus foliage to throw the strength of the vine into the fruit and to give the sun a chance at it.

Under irrigation and on moist soils alfalfa grows so rank that comparatively little seed is set. It is on this account that whenever an effort is made to grow a crop of seed on fertile valley-lands the third crop is selected for this purpose, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. Coming later in the season, when the supply of moisture is generally less abundant, the crop will usually be far in advance of that which could be saved from the first or second cutting.

**The Blackberry Cane Borer.** Since the borer began to destroy the blackberry canes the old and well-known Wilson variety—the largest and most attractive of all blackberries—has almost been confiscated in some sections, but where growers have united in the work of cutting away the canes and burning them the evil has been greatly lessened. One slovenly fruit grower in a neighborhood who leaves his canes may cause a loss to the whole community by propagating a new crop of borers. The study of the life history of each injurious insect at the several State experiment stations has done much to enlighten farmers in regard to preventing injury from parasites and insects, but all methods suggested demand vigilance and work on the part of the fruit grower, and he will not succeed unless he is willing to do everything that is required.

**Rats a Costly Plague.** An infallible method of exterminating rats would be worth more to the people of the United States in a single decade than the department of agriculture has cost since its establishment, a bulletin of the department, just issued, declares.

It says the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence and adds:

"If for each cow, horse, sheep and hog on the farms of the United States the farmers support one rat on grain, the toll levied on the cereals by these rodents would reach the enormous total of \$100,000,000 a year."

"Their judgment is the chief obstacle to their extermination." If three fifths of ten each are produced every year, a single pair, breeding without check and without losses by death, in three years would be represented by ten generations and would total 20,155,302 individuals. The eleventh generation, due at the beginning of the fourth year, would number over 100,000,000.

**Change in Cotton Growing.** What cultivation of cotton as introduced by the Arkansas experiment station, is finding favor with the hint

#### CHINA IS GRATEFUL.

Uncle Sam Makes Her a Present of Many Millions of Dollars.

Through her representative in Washington China has expressed her gratitude to the United States for an exhibition of consideration not often displayed by a strong nation toward a weaker one. The Empress Dowager later will personally acknowledge China's appreciation of our generosity.

It is often that one nation practically makes to another a present of about \$27,000,000, but that is what President Roosevelt and Secretary Root propose to do—and the people of the United States will agree with us to the justice of the act.

In 1900 there was a sort of rebellion in China on the part of the anti-foreign element. This is known as the Boxer outbreak. The legations were besieged and lives and property endangered. The European powers and the United States sent soldiers, and these marched as a united army upon Peking, restoring peace.

**Government Burns Ashes.**

The burning of ashes mixed with coal, tried by officers of the District of Columbia has so far been so successful that it is hoped a saving of \$50,000 a year may be effected in the item of ash collection alone.

The experiments are being made in the great furnaces of the government printing office, and if it is finally demonstrated that the process produces the results claimed for it, the ashes from private residences, which are now thrown away, will be utilized in the heating plants of the district government institutions. It is altogether likely that federal government departments everywhere will follow the example of the local government in utilizing the ashes now thrown away.

Another feature which appeals strongly to the Washington authorities is almost entire absence of smoke from furnaces in which coal is burned by the new process.

**Frog Raising.**

The Pennsylvania department of fisheries has been studying the problem of commercial frog raising, and now believes that enough information has been gathered as to the life history of the frog and his food habits to make such ventures possible.

For prolific frog culture, it is stated that at least three acres are required, which should be divided into at least three ponds, all of which should be carefully fenced to prevent the mature frogs from escaping.

At the outset, a small pond is required for hatching eggs, and developing tadpoles and the other ponds for the young frogs, the 2-year and the 3-year-olds. The tadpoles eat any dead

animal matter, but the mature frogs exist principally on live insects, which are attracted to the ponds by placing boards smeared with honey near the edges of the water.

For young tadpoles, it is estimated that one pound of fish or liver is sufficient for a week's rations for about 2,000.

It is reported that the principal enemies of the young frog and tadpoles are birds, snakes, eels, fishes and the larvae of the water beetle.

**Cost of Peach Orchard.**

We give below the actual cost of a peach orchard of 100 trees three years old:

Expense. Receipts.

First year	\$21.30	\$ 0.23
Second year	25.13	30.03
Third year	20.05	25.10

Three years \$75.48 \$62.98

Net cost \$13.20.

The cost includes the original cost

of the trees, two replacements of nearly 40 per cent in all (trees were killed by severe winter), and all labor expended on the trees and land at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and \$1 for team. It also includes the total cost of growing nurse crops (beans, popcorn and a little garden truck)—between the trees in summer and of sowing oats as a cover crop during winter. Trees were planted, sprayed, cultivated, mulched with straw, and protected from mice and rabbits during winter by veneer wrappings and borers dug yearly. No rent is included. The receipts are from the nurse crops of beans and popcorn. It will be noticed that the first crop was nearly a total loss of account of dry weather. With good seasons and no loss from winter killing I believe an orchard can be paid for by nurse crops before it comes into bearing. S. B. Hartman, Athens, Mich.

**Peat as Horse Feed.**

In Germany the consumption of peat is constantly increasing, says the Scientific American. As bedding for stock only the second and third layers are used. The blocks of peat are dried by air or in kilns; they are then shaved by machinery and sliced, after which they are compressed and packed in bales by means of slats of wood and iron wire.

For fodder only the top layer is used. It consists of moss and the fibers of partially dried parts. The dried peat is then ground and sifted and mixed with molasses in the proportion of 20 to 25 of peat and 70 to 75 of molasses, obtained in the manufacture of sugar from beets. This product is guaranteed to contain 30 to 40 per cent of sugar.

Horses fed with this develop glossy coats, gain in appetite and are free from colic. Next cattle are said to become less subject to foot and mouth disease. The addition of 44 pounds to the daily feed of milk cows is said to increase the daily yield of milk about 55-100th of a gallon.

In the province of Hanover from 10,000 to 15,000 tons are used every year, while Germany as a whole consumes 160,000 to 200,000 tons.

The value of peat for fuel is shown by the fact that it contains 84 per cent of carbon against 50 per cent for wood.

170 in soft coal and 83 in hard coal.

The so-called "torfnull" or turf dust is sifted out of peat and used for packing fruit, such as tomatoes and other products, while "torf" is produced by the tender of the result was arrested, including Farrou.

#### GREAT WATER-DUEL.

**Cornell Defeats Columbia's Oarsmen After Desperate Struggle.**

In probably the greatest rowing race ever seen in this country Cornell University won the big inter-collegiate aquatic event over the Poughkeepsie course on the Hudson River recently. Columbia University made a desperate fight for the honor and was beaten only by three feet. The two crews rowed side by side for four long, hard miles and the men in both boats were thoroughly exhausted at the finish.

Columbia's grand showing was a big surprise, as it was figured that the struggle lay between Cornell and the Annapolis crew. The navy could do no better than third. Pennsylvania was fourth, Wisconsin fifth and Georgetown sixth. Syracuse did not finish, her shell being swamped in a big swell. The water was unusually rough and some of the contenders were badly handicapped by their shells slipping water.

Cornell won by a magnificent burst of speed in the last ten strokes, the noise of her shell just sweeping across the finish line ahead of the New Yorkers. But from the first dip of the oars at the head of the course until the winning Ithacan dropped their oars and fell back, half senseless, in their victory, not twenty-five feet separated either shell, and at the end the Columbians were so close up that the great crowd on the banks thought the triumph was theirs. Unusual picturesqueness was added to the scene by the fact that darkness closed so quickly that the glare of the great searchlight from the United States monitor Arkansas

#### NEEDS IN RELIGION.

By Rev. Junius Bemensyder.

Knowing that patience worketh experience—Rom. v. 4.

Ours is an age that almost unduly exalts experience. Experiment is the method employed in the physical sciences. The student of chemistry and biology must work in the laboratory and the student of medicine in the hospital, to acquire knowledge at once practical and useful.

Without such experience one may have knowledge, but he cannot have wisdom. His head may be full of learning, but he will only remain an empty visionary, a mere idealist, helpful neither to himself nor to his fellow men.

This is the great defect of youth—that it discounts the patient schooling and preparation of discipline, and would rush unguardedly upon the stage and into the battle of life.

Matthew Arnold comments upon this rashness of youthful inexperience thus:

"Only when one is young and headstrong can one thus prefer bravado to experience, can one stand by the sea of time and, instead of listening to the solemn and rhythmical beat of its waves, choose to fill the air with one's own whoopings to start the echo."

But there is danger of placing extreme emphasis on experience. We must have theoretical knowledge; the mind must be furnished by reading and the understanding strengthened by reflection. Our strongest and noblest inspirations come from within. It is in our still inner life that are nourished those visions of sentiment and poetry that make life noble and beautiful.

The mere experimentalist is dry, hard,

mechanical and dead; to that larger, higher sphere, which makes man akin to the angels.

This is the mistake we often hear in regard to religion. It is said that religion is wholly a matter of experience. We can experience God in our soul. We do not need to go to the Bible for the knowledge of Him. But experience cannot give us facts. It is not a creative, but a testing faculty. Experience can give a new reading to the truths of Scripture and throw white light upon the teachings of revelation, but it cannot invent them. He who takes the conclusion of his experience for the word of God will remain in deep darkness and hopelessness with respect to the blessed truths and hopes of religion as were the great pagan thinkers.

On the other hand, however, the apostle is altogether justified in insisting in the text upon the necessity of experience to religion. One may be the most orthodox of believers, the profoundest of theologians and the most regular of church members, but if he does not know religion by experience, he "denies the power thereof," and his profession is but "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Religion first must be experienced in the heart. Our piety must be sincere. It must breathe within us the spirit of brotherly love. It must make us fear God. It must make us hate wrong and meanness. It must make us broad-minded and charitable. It must stir us with high aims and noble ideals. In

the life of man, the opening up of every day reveals a noble destiny for man.

Here is something worth fighting for, not the worship of heretics, but the bringing of all men to their full heritage of life, the opening up of every door sealed by selfishness and sin, the letting in of heaven's light to every dark place, the making of life to be life indeed, with the breath of heaven and the beauty of the divine, springing up with the freshness of the morning and borne on by the music of the spheres.

**Short Meter Sermons.**

Short prayers may go farthest.

To love tradition is to limit truth.

A good many resolutions die of heart failure.

A big shingle often hides a mighty

small business.

No man possesses more religion than he practices.

When men say "our faults" they usually mean yours.

When fear gets into the pulpit faith goes out of the pews.

Smile, help, but it often takes sweat and tears to keep life sunshine.

You cannot enjoy clothes until your happiness is independent of them.

Some are more anxious to forget their sins than to have them forgiven.

Many a man is shouting his convictions to drown the voice of conscience.

A little learning is dangerous if you are planning to get to heaven by degrees.

The simplest people in this world are those who seem to have no sorrows to face.

The long look within ourselves will cure us of a lot of impatience with other folks.

When you pray for the removal of a mountain you had better say amen with a stony shovel.

The last person to enter heaven will be the one whose religion has all been in the first person singular.

We often talk a good deal about the salvation of souls in order to escape service for the salvation of society.

Do not think that you have put an extra rim on your crown when you have paid 20 cents for a 50-cent supper at the church.

The Metropolitan Habit.

In an Indian mission school in New York City the teacher was giving a lesson on the life of Lincoln.

"And remember, children," she said earnestly, "when Lincoln went to school it wasn't as easy for him as it is for you. He had to walk miles and miles and miles."

"Why didn't he ask for a transfer?" asked a little boy on the front seat.

Prepared for pleasure.

Eva—Yes, Archibald said that every time he hugged me he broke two or three 10-cent cigars. I put a stop to such waste.

Katherine—You did, dear? I suppose you stopped him from hugging you?

Eva—Oh, no! I went down to the blacksmith shop and had a cigar case made out of armor steel.

Never.

The fellow who stops to explain everything to everybody will never reach the end of his journey. Judge

the most mild mannered can become when an opportunity appears to be labor some thinker who has had the temerity to strike out for himself. The warriors who fight against so-called heretics scarcely should go to heaven; they get so much happiness out of their campaigns here.

Has not the day come when men can forget their differences? No matter how important their opinions may seem to be, no matter what traditions are behind them, how insignificant all these things must appear when we turn and face the great fight that is worth the fighting, when we at last hear the clear call to stand shoulder to shoulder and take up the stupendous task that Christianity gives to the church.

What is the good fight—the warfare really worth life-waging? What and where is the battlefield where all these great regiments, some with names adorned by the centuries, some perhaps with no name at all, may stand together in common cause with one mighty spirit sweeping through all and nerveing all to splendid, united endeavor?

There is a common cause, a common purpose, that which will serve as a common denominator for all. It is the cause of life, the fight for character, the conflict of the higher against the lower. The great Master said that he came that men might have life; his followers have no other or better gift for the world than this, to give men the power of a new and endless life.

The call is for those who will fight against the foes of life, the forces that sell the life, the spirit, the worthy and enduring in man, for the base and ignoble. Let the church fight against the greed, the lust that robs babes of their lives for a larger margin of profit; that steals from manhood the dower and glory of his being—that deludes the intellect and undermines the will—all for a few dollars of gain.

We need to fight against the tendency of every age to settle down to grossness, to

# Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.  
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Emily's Legacy

By Carroll Watson Rankin

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On one side of the street, in a little white cottage, lived Prof. Mason and his auburn-haired daughter Emily. Opposite, in the square, ugly brick house, where everything in the garden was planted in pairs, lived old Jacob Porter. Although Emily was almost 25, hers was the distinction of being the youngest person in the block; and the block was Emily's world.

All the neighbors loved her, but it grabbed old Jacob Porter felt any affection for her, he kept it well concealed.

One other person also loved her. A serious-minded, straightforward young lawyer named John Farrell, whom Emily had known in her school days, had returned, after his admission to the bar, to hang out his shingle in a neighboring town and to court Emily, who, however, refused to take his mild attentions with a proper serousness.

Contented, Emily, whose time was pretty well occupied with her house-keeping, had just one ungratified longing; but that, after all, considering Emily's environment, was rather an ambitious one. She wanted not a husband, but a horse. She had no expectation of owning one—no one in the block except Mr. Porter had ever owned one.

"When my ship comes in," Emily would say, as she sat sociably on one of another of the block's doorsteps, "I shall have a beautiful horse with a flowing black tail—I've always loved horses. If I had one I should take the entire block to ride by turns. Poor Mrs. Miller hasn't been beyond her own gate since I can remember, and Mrs. Brown can't take long walks. Then poor father could go botanizing and butterflying to his heart's content. There's one thing certain, with this scarlet head of mine I can't have a white horse—you know they say that when you see a white horse there's sure to be a red-headed girl in the near vicinity."

When Mr. Porter died suddenly in April, the neighborhood learned, with considerable astonishment, that the shabby old man was possessed of considerable property, and relatives to inherit it. There was one clause in his somewhat remarkable will that was of especial interest to the block. He had left \$425 and an ancient buggy to astound Emily. She was, however, to have no choice in the spending of this legacy, with one dollar she was to purchase a trustworthy cook-book; with two hundred she was to procure hay and oats; with the remainder she was to purchase a good horse, and that without delay. Unless the animal was selected within a fortnight, she was to forfeit everything but the cook-book. This was eccentric Jacob Porter's way of making it certain that Emily's ship should reach port.

Mr. Brown, who had once possessed a cow and still owned a barn, advised Emily to advertise in the weekly paper for a likely young horse. This seemed sensible advice, and as soon as the will was probated and the legacy turned over, Emily advertised. The paper was issued Saturday morning, and the ink was not dry before answers to the advertisement began to arrive. Emily was called from the breakfast-table to examine the first candidate, but one glance at the proffered steed was enough.

"No," said Emily, "to the man that stood on her doorstep, 'I can't possibly buy a white horse.'

The man glanced from Emily's glowing head to his spotlessly white property, grinned sheepishly, and departed. He understood, for his own head was as red as Emily's.

John understood, too.

"You see," Emily had explained to John the Sunday before, "I'd as soon think of getting married as to buy a white horse."

"Do think about it," John had urged, seizing the opportunity that Emily had inadvertently provided. "I'm doing so nicely now that there isn't any reason why we shouldn't be married—next October, for instance. I've been waiting all winter for you to give me a little encouragement."

"I'll give you a little now," demure Emily had returned, suddenly displaying the rare dimple that John so loved to see. "When I buy a white horse I'll begin to think about matrimony."

Apparently all the horses in Mansfield were for sale. Before the first day was over, Emily had inspected 32 alleged really young horses—four of which, however, rival horse dealers declared to be on the brink of dying of old age. Nineteen times that day Emily, and the professor, drove, or were driven, around the block, but right found them still horseless.

The fortnight, as well as the legacy, was growing beautifully less. Horses continued to assemble at Emily's gate—all kinds but the kind she wanted.

The last day of the fortnight dawned. The owner of the white horse had never failed to appear at least once a day, but was as regularly turned away.

Just at sundown of that last day as fine a chestnut horse as Emily had ever seen was tied to the fence beside the tarrying nag, Emily, contrasting the two, felt a pang of dismay.

"Oh, you beauty!" she cried, running to the gate. "You're the prettiest thing, but of course I can't have you. You're probably a \$400 horse, and I haven't—how much is he?"

"One hundred, seventy-five," mumbled the man.

"Oh!" cried Emily, "do let me try him around the block. Mr. Brown, what do you think of him? Mr. Miller—father—don't you both think he looks more like a horse than anything we've tried? Anyway, the time's almost up, and I'm just certain that this horse is all right."

The neighborhood was certain, too. Only Farrell was dissatisfied. His disappointment at Emily's latest choice was pitiful to see. Even Emily was presently touched by it.

"I had hoped," complained Farrell, gloomily, "that you'd take the white horse. Now it's all over, I don't mind confessing that I promised that man \$50 extra if he'd sell you that beast. He assured me that he'd sell you a white horse if he had to let it go for \$19.98, and I was foolish enough to believe him."

By the end of the week Emily, who had taken all her elderly neighbors, at one time, to drive, paid with the utmost cheerfulness for her horse, for she still loved him.

One bright morning, three weeks later, the entire neighborhood turned out to inspect the horse. There was certainly something very much amiss, and the trouble, whatever it was, was visible from the outside.

"My eyes," quavered old Mr. Miller, "ain't good, but I sure I'm all right, that horse's coat looks green."

"I had him out in the rain yesterday," explained Emily, who had just added herself to the group.

Inspecting Emily's horse soon began to be the chief occupation of the neighborhood; for a gradual but decided change of color was surely taking place in the animal. His former owner, who might have enlightened

### PRISONERS IN A CAVE.

Party of Picnickers Has Exciting Adventure in Basutoland.

A remarkable incident occurred in Basutoland recently, writes the London Mail's Durban correspondent. A picnic party decided to make a trip into the Basuto country, which they entered by a pass known as the Lahl Ingubo, on the Natal frontier, and camped for the night in a cave in the Drakensberg. Proceeding on their journey the following day they asked a native to direct them to a cave in which they could take their midday meal. The Basuto appears to have given information of their presence, for toward evening the party was intercepted by a number of natives, the old man who appeared to be in charge carrying a gun. The Europeans were then arrested, accused of being "white men's spies," and taken to a place which had the appearance of a mountain stronghold beneath an overhanging cliff. Here the visitors' horses were turned astray, and the headman, telling them that they would not be allowed to reenter Natal, signified that they would have to continue without their horses, and would have to carry their saddles. After a night spent under surveillance in a cave the Basuto maintained a close watch upon their captives, the party made their escape by means of a strategem, in which they were assisted by the Basuto guide, who helped them to capture the horses and led them back to the pass by which they entered. After a furious ride in the darkness, the precipitous nature of the country leading to several exciting adventures, the party reached the Natal side early on the morning after their escape, though spent and unversed.

Emily's horse soon began to be the chief occupation of the neighborhood; for a gradual but decided change of color was surely taking place in the animal. His former owner, who might have enlightened

### TOOK THE MINISTER'S WATCH.

Last Action of Pickpocket Typical of His Life.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, in a speech at the synod of the Irish Protestant church, referred to the story of a pickpocket having been found dead with the watch of the clergyman who had come to attend him in his hand. The clergyman in whose experience this strange incident occurred was the late Rev. W. H. White, chaplain of the Savoy and chaplain to the speaker of the British house of commons in the reign of Speaker Brand. Mr. White was aroused in the small hours of the morning from his sleep by a sick call

when, early in his ministry, he was a curate in a Brighton parish. He was summoned to a bad quarter of the town and was led to the bedside of a man who was rapidly sinking, amid surroundings of destitution and squalor. The man passed away while Mr. White was offering prayer in his behalf, and Mr. White, on rising from his knees, discovered to his astonishment that his watch had been removed from his pocket and was held tightly in the grasp of the dead man.

### Hoist by His Own Petard.

Overbroad lawyers often furnish their adversaries with weapons. "Did you see this tree that has been mentioned by the roadside?" an advocate inquired. "Yes, sir; I saw it very plainly." It was conspicuous, then?

The witness seemed puzzled by the new word. He repeated his former assertion. "What is the difference," inquired the lawyer, "between plain and conspicuous?" But he was hoist by his own petard. The witness innocently answered: "I can see you plainly, sir, among the other lawyers, though you are not a bit conspicuous."

### Tit-Bits.

#### Italy's New Cereal.

Italy has produced a new cereal for bread-making purposes that is attracting a good deal of popular attention. A public test was made the other day at Mestrino of baking bread from flour of the new grain, which is named Olio Cafaro, and has been developed by a priest of the name of Candio. The bread was pronounced to be palatable, light, and mixed with one-third of wheat flour, is declared to make a sustaining food at very low price. Besides this, the "inventor" says that its general use would do away with the pellagra in Italy.—London Globe.

#### Life of French Mechanic.

All mechanics in France are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from two to three years, during half of which period, at least, they receive no wages and must board themselves. In addition to this, each one must give up two years of his life for military service, for which he receives 1 cent a day and board and clothes. It will be seen that every mechanic in France must expend four or five years of his life without wages, before he is prepared to earn from 97 cents to \$1.17 a day.

#### Something Ominous.

"That," said Senator Hale, referring to a political report, "is ominous. It is like the ominous speech of the servant maid. She had been employed only two days. In fact, her master and mistress had been only two days married. And going to the locksmith, she said: 'Will you please come to our house at once, sir?' When Mr. Newell started out this morning he slammed the door so hard he broke the lock."

#### Disappointed.

"Inquisitive. 'If, as you say, you knew this man to be a rake, why did you invite him to your house?' Hennock—'Heaven, man! I never dreamed he would slope with my daughter. I thought he would carry off my wife.'—Translated for Tales from Le Rire.

Russia seems determined to find out for itself whether or not it is dangerous to sit on the safety valve.

"Oh, you beauty!" she cried, running to the gate. "You're the prettiest

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Crawford Avalanche.....Town.....Grayling, Mich.  
I enclose.....for which send the *American Farmer* and  
one year, and the Limited Accident Insurance Policy for \$1,000.00.

Name.....P. O. ....State.....Age.....To whom policy is to be made payable.....

The Age Limit on this Policy is Between 16 and 65 Inclusive.

### Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the fifth day of May, A. D. 1906, executed by William Millikan and Helen Millikan, his wife, to George W. Brott of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, in title II, of mortgages on pages 44 and 47, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two-hundred dollars (\$200.00) principal, and sixteen dollars and sixty-one cents (\$16.61) interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative:

Now, therefore: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in the said mortgage as the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township twenty-five (25) north of range three (3), containing two hundred and forty (240) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, July 8th, 1907.

GEORGE W. BROTT, Mortgagor.

O. PALMER, Att'y for Mortgagor.

Business address, Grayling, Mich. July 1st-1st

The Part of True Wisdom.

The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature

of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property.

When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

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